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Measures to eliminate international terrorism

Security Council
Fifty-sixth year

Identical letters dated 25 September 2001 from the Permanent Representative of Belgium to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to transmit the text of the conclusions and plan of action of the extraordinary European Council of 21 September 2001 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the fifty-sixth session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 166, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Jean **De Ruyt**
Ambassador, Permanent Representative of Belgium
to the United Nations

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Annex to the identical letters dated 25 September 2001 from the Permanent Representative of Belgium to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

[Original: English, French and Spanish]

CONCLUSIONS AND PLAN OF ACTION OF THE EXTRAORDINARY EUROPEAN COUNCIL MEETING ON 21 SEPTEMBER 2001

The European Council met in extraordinary session on 21 September 2001 in order to analyse the international situation following the terrorist attacks in the United States and to impart the necessary impetus to the actions of the European Union.

Terrorism is a real challenge to the world and to Europe. The European Council has decided that the fight against terrorism will, more than ever, be a priority objective of the European Union.

Moreover, the European Union categorically rejects any equation of groups of fanatical terrorists with the Arab and Muslim world.

The European Council reaffirms its firm determination to act in concert in all circumstances.

1. SOLIDARITY AND COOPERATION WITH THE UNITED STATES

The European Council is totally supportive of the American people in the face of the deadly terrorist attacks. These attacks are an assault on our open, democratic, tolerant and multicultural societies. They are a challenge to the conscience of each human being. The European Union will cooperate with the United States in bringing to justice and punishing the perpetrators, sponsors and accomplices of such barbaric acts. On the basis of Security Council Resolution 1368, a riposte by the US is legitimate. The Member States of the Union are prepared to undertake such actions, each according to its means. The actions must be targeted and may also be directed against States abetting, supporting or harbouring terrorists. They will require close cooperation with all the Member States of the European Union.

Furthermore, the European Union calls for the broadest possible global coalition against terrorism, under United Nations aegis. In addition to the European Union and the United States, that coalition should include at least the candidate countries, the Russian Federation, our Arab and Muslim partners and any other country ready to defend our common values. The European Union will step up its action against terrorism through a coordinated and inter-disciplinary approach embracing all Union policies. It will ensure that that approach is reconciled with respect for the fundamental freedoms which form the basis of our civilisation.

2. THE EUROPEAN POLICY TO COMBAT TERRORISM

The European Council approves the following plan of action:

- ***Enhancing police and judicial cooperation***

1. In line with its conclusions at Tampere, the European Council signifies its agreement to the introduction of a European arrest warrant and the adoption of a common definition of terrorism. The warrant will supplant the current system of extradition between Member States. Extradition procedures do not at present reflect the level of integration and confidence between Member States of the European Union. Accordingly, the European arrest warrant will allow wanted persons to be handed over directly from one judicial authority to another. In parallel, fundamental rights and freedoms will be guaranteed.

The European Council directs the Justice and Home Affairs Council to flesh out that agreement and to determine the relevant arrangements, as a matter of urgency and at the latest at its meeting on 6 and 7 December 2001.

In addition, the European Council instructs the Justice and Home Affairs Council to implement as quickly as possible the entire package of measures decided on at the European Council meeting in Tampere.

2. The European Council calls upon the Justice and Home Affairs Council to undertake identification of presumed terrorists in Europe and of organisations supporting them in order to draw up a common list of terrorist organisations. In this connection improved cooperation and exchange of information between all intelligence services of the Union will be required. Joint investigation teams will be set up to that end.

3. Member States will share with Europol, systematically and without delay, all useful data regarding terrorism. A specialist anti-terrorist team will be set up within Europol as soon as possible and will cooperate closely with its US counterparts.

The European Council trusts that a cooperation agreement will be concluded between Europol and the relevant US authorities by the end of the year.

- ***Developing international legal instruments***

4. The European Council calls for all existing international conventions on the fight against terrorism (UN, OECD, etc.) to be implemented as quickly as possible. The European Union supports the Indian proposal for framing within the United Nations a general convention against international terrorism, which should enhance the impact of the measures taken over the last twenty-five years under UN aegis.

- ***Putting an end to the funding of terrorism***

5. Combating the funding of terrorism is a decisive aspect. Energetic international action is required to ensure that that fight is fully effective. The European Union will contribute to the full. To that end, the European Council calls upon the ECOFIN and Justice and Home Affairs Councils to take the necessary measures to combat any form of financing for terrorist activities, in particular by adopting in the weeks to come the extension of the Directive on money laundering and the framework Decision on freezing assets. It calls upon Member States to sign and ratify as a matter of urgency the United Nations Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism. In addition, measures will be taken again non-cooperative countries and territories identified by the Financial Action Task Force.

- ***Strengthening air security***

6. The European Council calls upon the Transport Council to take the necessary measures to strengthen air transport security at its next meeting on 15 October. These measures will cover in particular:

- classification of weapons;
- technical training for crew;
- checking and monitoring of hold luggage;
- protection of cockpit access;
- quality control of security measures applied by Member States.

Effective and uniform application of air security measures will be ensured in particular by a peer review to be introduced in the very near future.

- ***Coordinating the European Union's global action***

7. The European Council instructs the General Affairs Council to assume the role of coordination and providing impetus in the fight against terrorism. Thus, the General Affairs Council will ensure greater consistency and coordination between all the Union's policies. The Common Foreign and Security Policy will have to integrate further the fight against terrorism. The European Council asks the General Affairs Council systematically to evaluate the European Union's relations with third countries in the light of the support which those countries might give to terrorism.

The General Affairs Council will submit an overall report on these issues to the next European Council.

3. THE UNION'S INVOLVEMENT IN THE WORLD

The fight against terrorism requires of the Union that it play a greater part in the efforts of the international community to prevent and stabilise regional conflicts. In particular, the European Union, in close collaboration with the United States, the Russian Federation and partners in the Arab and Muslim world, will make every endeavour to bring the parties to the Middle East conflict to a lasting understanding on the basis of the relevant United Nations resolutions.

It is by developing the Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP) and by making the European Security and Defence Policy (ESDP) operational at the earliest opportunity that the Union will be most effective. The fight against the scourge of terrorism will be all the more effective if it is based on an in-depth political dialogue with those countries and regions of the world in which terrorism comes into being.

The integration of all countries into a fair world system of security, prosperity and improved development is the condition for a strong and sustainable community for combating terrorism.

The members of the European Council issue an appeal to the international community to pursue, in all multilateral fora, dialogue and negotiation with a view to building, at home and elsewhere, a world of peace, the rule of law and tolerance. In this respect, the European Council emphasises the need to combat any nationalist, racist and xenophobic drift, just as it rejects any equation of terrorism with the Arab and Muslim world.

The European Union will give special attention to the problem of refugee flows.
The European Council asks the Commission to set up urgently an aid programme particularly for Afghan refugees.

4. WORLD ECONOMIC PROSPECTS

The events of 11 September mean that the slowdown of the economy will be more pronounced than foreseen. The members of the European Council will remain vigilant. The members of the European Council welcome the concerted action by the European Central Bank, the US Federal Reserve Bank and other central banks, on both sides of the Atlantic, which should provide the financial markets with further leeway.

The European Council calls upon the Commission to submit an analysis of trends in the economic situation and any recommendations to the next European Council.

Stability, which is the fruit of the policies and structural reforms put in place by the European Union over latter years, is enabling the Union to face up to such a situation. Thanks to the single currency, the countries of the euro zone are sheltered from the shocks associated with monetary fluctuations. The forthcoming putting into circulation of the euro will make it possible for each of us to become aware of the positive effects of this increased stability.

At the same time, the efforts made to consolidate public finances have provided the necessary room for manoeuvre to enable automatic stabilisers to come into play. They have also enabled the European Central Bank to play a central role in facing up to the shock affecting European economies. In the present circumstances, such action should suffice to restore consumer confidence. The European Council reaffirms its commitment to respect the framework, rules and application in full of the stability and growth pact.

The European Council welcomes the decision of OPEC to ensure the continuity of oil supplies.

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The European Council has asked the Presidency to establish contact with the candidate countries for accession so that the latter may associate themselves with these conclusions.

The European Council has decided to send a ministerial troika mission to present the European Union's position to certain partners, particularly in the Middle East.

The European Council has asked the Presidency of the European Union to convey and explain the outcome of the extraordinary European Council meeting on 21 September 2001 to the highest authorities of the United States.

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Letter dated 25 September 2001 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council

Pursuant to Security Council resolution 1244 (1999), I have the honour to transmit herewith a report on the international security presence in Kosovo during the period from 1 to 31 August 2001 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would bring this report to the attention of the members of the Council.

(*Signed*) Kofi A. **Annan**

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Annex

[Original: English]

Monthly report to the United Nations on the operations of the Kosovo Force

1. Over the reporting period (1-31 August 2001) there were just over 42,000 troops of the Kosovo Force (KFOR) in theatre, with no major changes in deployment since the last report.

2. The overall situation in Kosovo during the month of August remained calm. Acts of inter-ethnic violence and intimidation continued, mostly in Mitrovica, and a few demonstrations were held across the province. The most significant demonstration was in Prizren, where 2,000 Kosovo Albanians protested against the decision by the local authorities not to authorize a UCK memorial ceremony. UNMIK police had to use tear gas to disperse the crowd.

Security

3. During the reporting period, there were relatively few incidents reported. On 6 August, KFOR had to rescue the Kosovo Albanian occupants of a car which had been stoned by some Kosovo Serbs. KFOR troops had to fire shots in the air when the group turned on them. On 7 August, in Lipljan, north of Pristina, three Kosovo Serbs were wounded when their vehicles were shot at. The incident is under investigation. On 15 August, KFOR and UNMIK police had to separate some 20 Kosovo Serbs and Kosovo Albanians in Gojbulja fighting over cattle-grazing rights.

4. On 19 August, in the north of Mitrovica, KFOR and UNMIK police had to intervene to disperse a crowd which had gathered after a road traffic accident. Four KFOR soldiers were injured after stones were thrown by the crowd. On 30 August, a group of Kosovo Serbs gathered as KFOR troops were escorting two Kosovo Albanians and three Kosovo Serbs home. The two KFOR soldiers were attacked in this incident. There have also been reports of harassment of Roma and of Kosovo Serbs by Kosovo Albanians in Mali-Alas and Lipljan — UNMIK police are holding suspects; and in Gomja Godance a Kosovo Serb died after being shot 15 times.

5. A KFOR-UNMIK working group prepared and released a paper[1] in August advocating a wide range of measures to tackle problems in the town, covering security, politics, confidence-building measures, return of displaced persons, economic development and job creation. Specific security measures include the establishment of an UNMIK inter-ethnic crime investigation unit, and aim at improving UNMIK and KFOR coordination and intensifying joint patrols.

6. During this reporting period, 250 weapons were destroyed, bringing the total of weapons destroyed under the weapons destruction programme to 8,011.

[1] UNMIK and KFOR Joint Strategy for Mitrovica.

Border/boundary security

7. KFOR continued to reinforce its presence along the border with the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia[2] and to deter members of the National Liberation Army (NLA) from using Kosovo as a supply route and from illegally crossing the border. During the reporting period, 384 suspected NLA members were detained and handed over to the UNMIK police. Some 2,150 weapons, 1,557 grenades and mines, and 154,000 rounds of ammunition have been seized since June.

8. At the end of August, KFOR established mobile weapon collection teams close to the border with the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to collect weapons, screen suspected members of NLA, and detain or release them in accordance with KFOR and UNMIK policy. Collection points will be established after a request has been made by NLA, and will be coordinated with Task Force Harvest. Any weapons collected will be destroyed in Kosovo by KFOR according to established procedures, and will be reported daily to Task Force Harvest headquarters.

9. Blockades of KFOR supply routes in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, particularly south of Blace, started around 19 August and continued until the end of the month, affecting the delivery of fresh food, bottled water and critical spare parts. KFOR developed a plan for resupply by train which in turn was disrupted towards the end of the reporting period.

10. The number of refugees making their way into Kosovo from the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia since February is estimated to be 81,802, with 4,089 entering Kosovo during the reporting period.

11. The security situation in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia resulted in some violent incidents directed against KFOR, mostly involving the stoning of vehicles.

12. KFOR activities to prevent illegal entry into Kosovo from Albania, and vice versa, resulted in approximately 20 detentions and the prevention of another 20 attempted crossings. These incidents included some suspected smuggling activities.

Situation in the Ground Safety Zone

13. On 17 August, the KFOR Commander signed temporary operating procedures with the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, setting out the conditions for future cooperation and coordination and ending conflict in the Ground Safety Zone, following the decision of the North Atlantic Council on the relaxation of the Zone. The temporary operating procedures replace the four notices of intent and documents on tactical operations which governed the phased re-entry of the forces of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia into the Ground Safety Zone, and refer to the whole Zone as defined in the Military Technical Agreement. As a result of this agreement, the Yugoslav army is now authorized to be in the Ground Safety Zone without any restrictions on equipment and weapon systems. The KFOR Commander retains authority to revoke the temporary operating procedures. The Military Technical Agreement and the provisions of the Air Safety Zone remain in force.

14. On 3 August, a suspected ethnic Albanian armed group attacked an MUP post near Muhovac and killed two MUP officers and injured two others. On 26 August,

[2] Turkey recognizes the Republic of Macedonia with its constitutional name.

three Serb police sites in Kitka, Beli Kamen and Breznica were attacked by small arms fire.

Security Council resolution 1160 (1999)

15. Although KFOR operations continue to result in weapons seizures, there have been no reported violations of Security Council resolution 1160 (1999).[3]

Cooperation and compliance by the parties

16. With regard to the Kosovo Protection Corps, 13 cases of non-compliance were reported during August, for the most part related to criminal acts, unauthorized participation in ceremonies, and celebratory firing or illegal possession of weapons. Five cases for dismissal relating to absenteeism, lack of discipline and participation in criminal activities were brought forward in August.

17. The Kosovo Protection Corps continued to carry out a variety of humanitarian projects throughout the province. One complex project to clean up the battery factory in Gnjilane will be carried out in September in conjunction with KFOR — a risk assessment of the level of hazardous materials accumulated at the site is under way.

18. Security forces of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia remain in general compliance with the terms of the Military Technical Agreement.

Cooperation with international organizations

19. KFOR continues to provide daily assistance to international organizations and non-governmental organizations throughout Kosovo, on request, and to provide security assistance in support of UNMIK police operations.

20. KFOR continues to be involved in the preparations for the Assembly elections scheduled for 17 November.

Return of refugees and displaced persons

21. The planned resettlement of 83 Kosovo Serbs[4] in the Osojane Valley, in a predominantly Kosovo Albanian area south of Istok, was carried out on 23 August despite a demonstration of 500 people.

Outlook

22. The security situation in Kosovo continues to be generally calm and stable. Ethnic tension, particularly in Mitrovica and in Serb enclaves, continues to pose a risk to KFOR personnel. Violence in the northern part of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia diminished with the implementation of Operation Essential Harvest, and consequently has decreased the risk to KFOR personnel.

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[3] The Security Council rescinded resolution 1160 (1999) on 10 September 2001 by adopting resolution 1367 (2001) terminating the prohibition on arms sales to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

[4] Fourteen persons of this group have since returned to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, citing lack of financial support for rebuilding houses and supporting their families as the main reasons for leaving.

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Letter dated 25 September 2001 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a communication dated 24 September 2001 which I have received from the Secretary-General of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would bring it to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Kofi A. **Annan**

01-55333 (E) 270901 270901

Annex

[Original: English]

Monthly report to the United Nations on the operations of the Stabilization Force

1. Over the reporting period (1-31 August 2001) there were just over 19,500 troops deployed in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia with contributions from all the NATO allies and from 15 non-NATO countries.

2. During the period under review, the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina remained relatively calm. The Stabilization Force (SFOR) continued to ensure a safe and secure environment throughout the area, and provided a significant presence during various religious ceremonies and commemorations held in August.

3. For example, SFOR supported local police and the International Police Task Force during religious ceremonies in Komusina and Mostanica involving more than 4,000 people in each case, and in Ozren when about 10,000 people attended. There were mosque openings in Mahala on the Republika Srpska side of the inter-ethnic boundary line, involving about 2,000 people; and in Sanski Most and Viranovici, involving about 5,000 people in each case, and in Nasici, when about 10,000 people took part. All these events took place peacefully.

4. On 6 August, SFOR provided security for the reburial of 170 Bosniacs in Visegrad. A thousand mourners crossed the inter-ethnic boundary line to attend the burial ceremony. There were no incidents. SFOR also supported the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia to ensure a safe and secure environment during exhumations in areas near Trnovo, Gorazde, Sarajevo, Stari Grad, Vlasic Mountain, Zelini and Sanski Most; and assisted the Tribunal[1] in the transfer to The Hague of persons indicted for war crimes.

5. SFOR troops continued to conduct reconnaissance and surveillance operations using ground and air patrols. Other operations included area security, monitoring the border with the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, monitoring the entity armed forces, conducting weapons storage site inspections, providing support to the international organizations in theatre, and collecting weapons and ammunition in the framework of Operation Harvest.

Cooperation and compliance by the parties

6. The situation in theatre remained relatively calm throughout the reporting period, with the entities in substantial compliance with the military provisions of the Peace Agreement.

7. Inspection and verification of weapons storage sites remains one of the priority tasks of SFOR. During August, SFOR troops conducted 140 weapons storage site inspections: 62 Bosnian Serb; 31 Bosniac; 19 Bosnian Croat; 24 Federation; and 4 Federation Army Department. SFOR was denied access to one weapons storage site in the Republika Srpska on 21 August, but carried out the inspection on 30 August

[1] The Russian Federation confirms its special position on this matter.

after rescheduling the visit. The weapons storage sites guarded by SFOR since the spring of 2001 will be handed back to the Bosnian Croats in September.

8. SFOR troops monitored 278 training and movement activities during the reporting period: 75 Bosnian Serb; 129 Bosniac; 22 Bosnian Croat; 27 Federation; and 5 Federation Army Department.

9. Over the period, a total of 485 mine-clearing activities were monitored: 144 Bosnian Serb; 201 Bosniac; 83 Bosnian Croat; and 57 Federation.

Cooperation with international organizations

10. Within its capabilities and in accordance with its mandate, SFOR continues to provide assistance to the international organizations in theatre, including the United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the International Police Task Force, the Office of the High Representative, the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

11. SFOR continues to support the efforts of the Office of the High Representative to establish common institutions in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and to assist in the effort to open airfields. SFOR is also supporting the State Border Service in preventing smuggling along the River Sava.

Outlook

12. The overall security situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina remains under control. Rising tension among ethnic groups following the return of refugees and displaced persons continues to be of concern, especially in Republika Srpska and in cantons 7 and 10. In addition, the public school in Brcko will open to Bosniac and Bosnian Serb students during September in a move towards full integration. From recent experience it appears that large, peaceful religious ceremonies are possible; local authorities have shown an ability to manage such events.

13. The so-called third entity movement of the HDZ (Croatian Democratic Union) has reportedly written a constitution for a "Croat Republic" which has been announced publicly twice, and will hold a congress on 6 October to decide whether to hold a referendum for self-government. SFOR will continue to monitor events closely.